

Present Simple tense, Present Continuous tense & more

Eugenio Fouz.-

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Business English 1

Personal pronouns (subject and object)

I can't decide ... (exercise)

I / me like London (exercise)

Pronouns	
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

The Present Simple Tense

Form

Uses

3rd person singular: s / es

Present Simple (1) Form

Affirmative

I prefer
You go
He walks
She dances
It flies
We like
You watch
They buy

Negative

I **don't** prefer
You **don't** go
He **doesn't** walk
She **doesn't** dance
It **doesn't** fly
We **don't** like
You **don't** watch
They **don't** buy

Interrogative

Do I prefer?
Do you go?
Does he walk?
Does she dance?
Does it fly?
Do we like?
Do you watch?
Do they buy?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I / you / we / they **do**.
Yes, he / she / it **does**.

Negative

No, I / you / we / they **don't**.
No, he / she / it **doesn't**.

Use

We use the Present Simple:

- for **habits** and actions that we do regularly:
He **visits** his friends every Sunday.
She **goes** to school by bus.
- for **general truths**:
The sun **rises** in the East.
- for **permanent situations**:
He **lives** in Athens.
- to express preference:
He **likes** in adventure.

Third person singular

We add **-s** to the verb to form the third person singular (**he, she, it**).

I drink - he **drinks** / I run - he **runs**

BUT

- We add **-es** to verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o.
I watch - he **watches**
- With verbs ending in **consonant + y**, we change the **-y** to **-ies**.
I cry - he **cries**
But with verbs ending in **vowel + y**, we just add **-s** as usual.
I play - he **plays**

Expressions used with the Present Simple

Frequency adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never (they are placed before the main verb and after the verb to be)

Time expressions: every... day/ week/ Friday; on... Mondays/ Sundays; at... night/ the weekend; in... the morning/ the afternoon/ winter; once... a day/ week

Frequency adverbs (always, often, usually, etc)

He often listens to the radio
(exercise)

We watch TV (frequency adverb)
(exercise)

These are called **adverbs of frequency** and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always go to bed before 11 p.m.
90%	usually	I usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	often* / frequently	I often surf the internet.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat junk food.
10%	seldom	I seldom read the newspaper.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever drink alcohol.
0%	never	I never swim in the sea.

Being male

is a matter of birth

Being male
is a matter of birth.

Being a man
is a matter of age.



But being a gentleman
is a matter of choice.

Simple Present *-via Englisch-Hilfen-*

1. Use of the Simple Present

1.1. repeated actions

My friend often draws nice posters.

1.2. things in general

The sun rises in the east.

1.3. fixed arrangements, scheduled events

The plane flies to London every Monday.

1.4. sequence of actions in the present

First I get up, then I have breakfast.

1.5. instructions

Open your books at page 34.

with special verbs

I understand English.

with frequency adverbs

every day
often
always
sometimes
never

2. Form

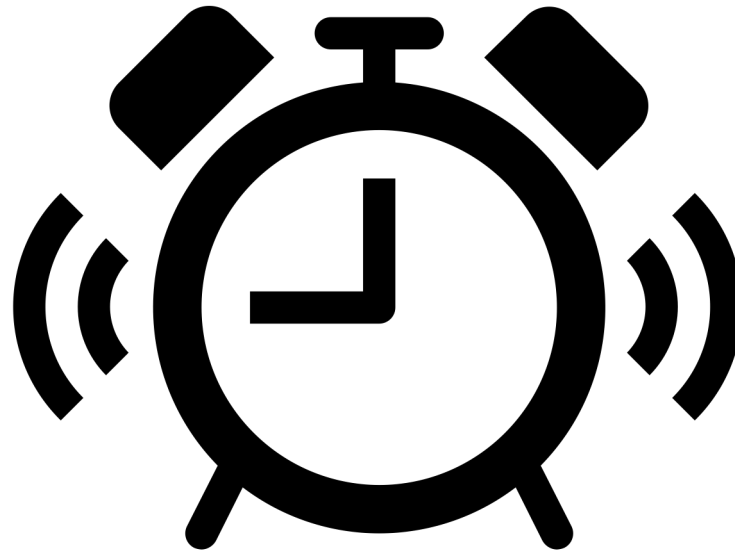
You read books.

He reads books.

I do not clean the room.

He doesn't clean the room.

Do I play football?



Present
Simple
tense

The verbal
form of the
Present
Continuous
tense

Present continuous tense

∩ This tense has **two** words.

be



-ing

Subject	Verb (be)	Main Verb (+ing)	
I	am / 'm	draw ing	a picture.
He She It	is / 's	sleep ing	in the room.
You We They	are / 're	watch ing	a film.

Present Progressive
means the same as
Present Continuous



Oh no! The Angry Ninja drop kicked one of our servers!

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Error 404: Not found

Present Simple & Present Progressive

Forming the Present Continuous	
myenglishgoals.com	
Present Simple	Present Continuous
I walk. <i>Yo camino.</i>	I am walking. <i>Yo estoy caminando.</i>
He sleeps. <i>Él duerme.</i>	He is sleeping. <i>Él está durmiendo.</i>
She eats. <i>Ella come.</i>	She is eating. <i>Ella está comiendo.</i>
It talks. <i>Habla.</i>	It is talking. <i>Está hablando.</i>
You work. <i>Trabajas.</i>	You are working. <i>Estás trabajando.</i>
We think. <i>Pensamos.</i>	We are thinking. <i>Estamos pensando.</i>
They drink. <i>Ellos beben.</i>	They are drinking. <i>Ellos están bebiendo.</i>



Switzerland: Cross-border taxation agreement with Italy should pass comfortably

The National Council, after the States in December 2021, is expected to approve the agreement on the taxation of cross-border commuters between Switzerland and Italy almost unanimously. According to the Committee for Economic Affairs and Taxation (CET-N), the agreement with Italy is favourable for the Confederation as it provides for an increase in the tax burden for new frontier workers.

[Read more at Corriere del Ticino](#)



T I M E P H R A S E S	PASADO		PRESENTE		FUTURO	
	ayer	yesterday	hoy	today	mañana	tomorrow
	anteayer	the day before yesterday	generalmente normalmente	usually	más tarde	later
	la semana pasada	last week			la semana que viene	next week
	el mes pasado	last month	a veces	sometimes	el mes próximo	next month
			muchas veces	many times	el año que viene	next year
	anoche	last night	siempre	always	el fin de semana próximo	next weekend
	el otro día	the other day	nunca	never		
	el año pasado	last year	varias veces	several times	esta tarde	this afternoon
			a menudo	often	esta noche	tonight
	entonces	then	todos los días	every day	mañana por la mañana	tomorrow morning
	hace dos días	two days ago			mañana por la tarde	tomorrow afternoon
	hace dos años	two years ago	de vez en cuando	from time to time	mañana por la noche	tomorrow night
	ayer por la mañana	yesterday morning				

El apóstrofe es una figura retórica que consiste en dirigirse a alguien con vehemenia.

El apóstrofo es el signo ortográfico en forma de coma alta que se usa mucho en lenguas como el inglés, y muy poco en el español actual.



Tiempos verbales en inglés: Presente

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PRESENTE

PRESENTE SIMPLE

AFIRMACIÓN: They have a house
(Ellos) tienen una casa

NEGACIÓN: They don't have a house

INTERROGACIÓN: Do they have a house?



PRESENTE CONTINUO

AFIRMACIÓN: He's reading a book now
(El) está leyendo un libro ahora

NEGACIÓN: He isn't reading a book now

INTERROGACIÓN: Is he reading a book now?



PRESENTE PERFECTO

AFIRMACIÓN: You have eaten an apple
Has comido una manzana

NEGACIÓN: You haven't eaten an apple

INTERROGACIÓN: Have you eaten an apple?



PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO

AFIRMACIÓN: He has been working hard
(El) ha estado trabajando duro

NEGACIÓN: He hasn't been working hard

INTERROGACIÓN: Has he been working hard?



Sígueme en:



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STOP LIVING LIKE THIS!

@successpictures

Thursday

Wednesday

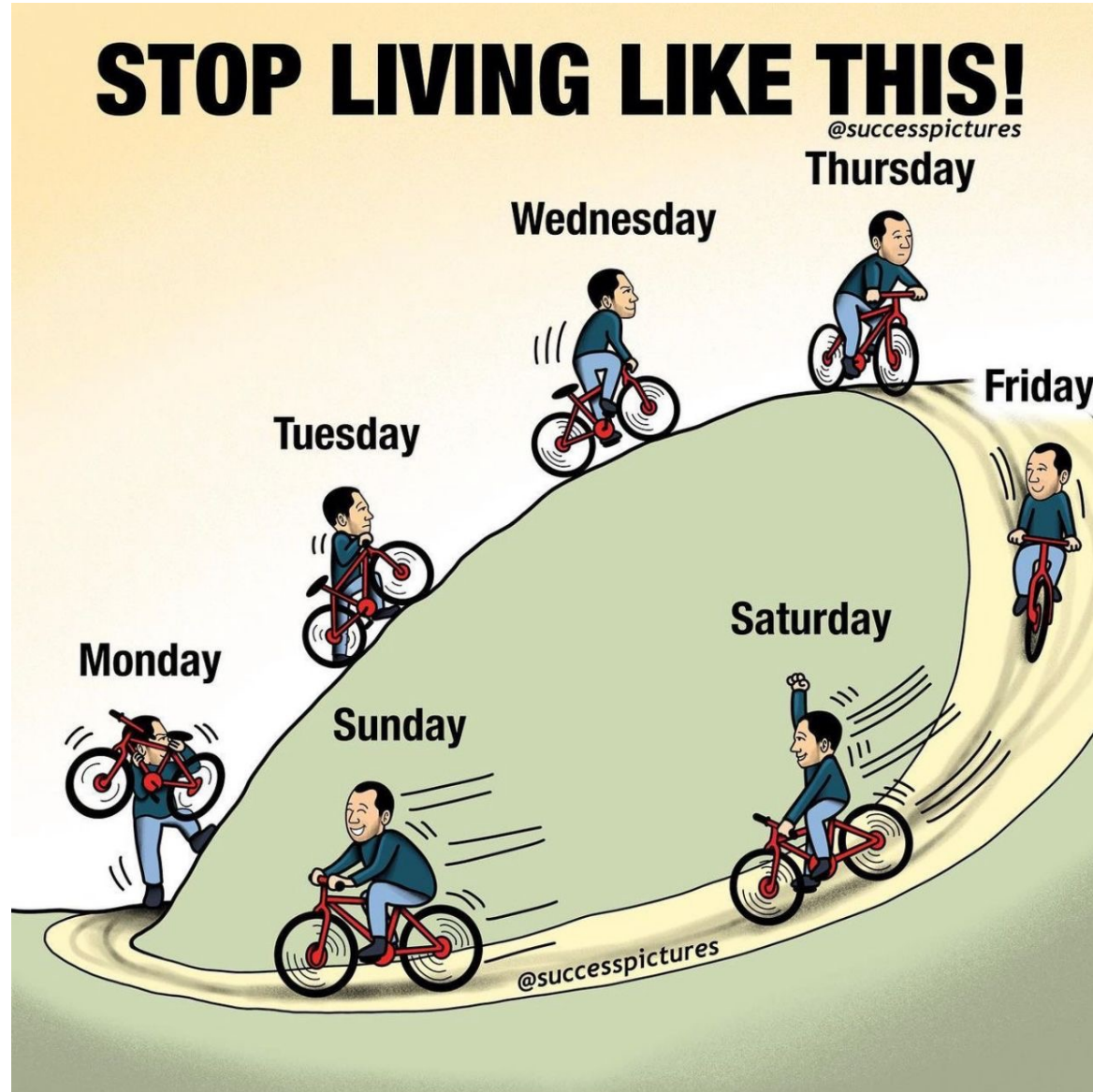
Tuesday

Friday

Saturday

Monday

Sunday



Present Simple tense vs. Present Progressive tense

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous



Present Simple Tense

1 For facts or things that are always true or generally true.

- ✓ Whales **live** in the ocean.
- ✓ A dog **has** four legs.
- ✓ It **rains** a lot in winter.
- ✓ Water **boils** at 100° Celsius.



Present Simple Tense

2 For regular habits or repeated actions.

- ✓ I **brush** my teeth three times a day.
- ✓ I **read** in bed every night.
- ✓ She **goes** to the gym after work.
- ✓ He **walks** to school every day.



Present Continuous Tense

1 For an action happening right now at the moment of speaking.

- ✓ I **am teaching** an English lesson.
- ✓ You **are watching** a video.
- ✓ Steve **is washing** his hair.
- ✓ She **is taking** her dog for a walk.



Present Continuous Tense

2 To talk about something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at this exact moment.

- ✓ I **am reading** a great book.
- It doesn't necessarily mean that I am reading a book right at this moment. It refers to this moment of my life.



Common time expressions used with the present simple tense are:

- ✓ always, often, generally, sometimes, never ...
- ✓ every day, every week, every year ...
- ✓ once a day, twice a week, three times a month ...
- ✓ in the morning, in the afternoon, at night

Common time expressions used with the present continuous tense are:

- ✓ now, right now
- ✓ at the moment
- ✓ still



- ✓ I **live** in England.

Present Simple Tense

I plan to live in England for a long time and I don't plan to change soon. It is more or less permanent.

- ✓ I **am living** in London at the moment.

Present Continuous Tense

The situation is temporary. Next month I plan to live in a different city.



- ✓ It **rains** a lot in winter.

Present Simple Tense

This is a fact. It is generally true.

- ✓ It **is raining** right now.

Present Continuous Tense

This is an action happening now. The situation is temporary. Tomorrow it might be sunny.



Exercises on the Present Continuous tense

I am resting right now

Look! Andy is working in the garden

I am studying at the moment

(exercises)

TIEMPOS VERBALES EN INGLÉS

PRESENTE SIMPLE (hábitos / rutinas)	Sujeto + verbo en infinitivo + complementos (-s/-es/-ies en 3ª persona del singular)	She plays tennis twice a week.
PRESENTE CONTINUO (momento concreto)	Sujeto + am/is/are + verbo acabado en -ing + complementos	She is doing her homework right now
PASADO SIMPLE (acción finalizada en el pasado)	Sujeto + verbo acabado en -ed (regulares) / verbo 2ª columna (irregulares) + complementos	She washed her car yesterday She bought a televisión last week
PASADO CONTINUO (acción en progreso en un momento concreto del pasado)	Sujeto + was/ were + verbo acabado en -ing + complementos	I was listening to music when he arrived
FUTURO PLANEADO (tenemos un plan para el futuro y sabemos cuando lo vamos a ejecutar)	Sujeto + am/is/are + going to + verbo en infinitivo + complementos	I am going to visit my grandparents next weekend
FUTURO SIMPLE (predicción)	Sujeto + will + verbo en infinitivo + complementos	Liverpool will get the Champions next year
PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE (acción ocurrida en el pasado muy cercana al presente)	Sujeto + have / has + verbo en -ed (regulares) / 3ª columna (irregulares) + complementos	She has washed her car this morning They have been in Madrid this morning



OOPS!

We're sorry! That page cannot be found.



Taking a phone message

@YouTube video (taking a
message on the phone)

2:24 minutes

A spiral-bound notebook with a silver metal spiral binding at the top. The page is white and features a form for taking a phone message. The form is divided into several sections with blue and pink borders. At the top right, there is a blue box with the word 'Urgent' and a small white square next to it. Below this, there are fields for 'FOR _____', 'DATE _____', and 'TIME _____'. A blue header with the text 'Important Message' in white is centered. Below the header, there are fields for 'M _____', 'OF _____', 'PHONE _____', 'CELL _____', and 'FAX _____'. To the right of these fields is a list of six options, each with a small white square next to it: 'TELEPHONED', 'CAME TO SEE YOU', 'RETURNED YOUR CALL', 'PLEASE CALL', 'WILL CALL AGAIN', and 'WANTS TO SEE YOU'. Below the list is a blue box with the word 'Message' in white. The bottom of the form has a pink background with horizontal lines for writing. At the very bottom, there is a small blue box with the text 'A-SCVF1110 T-4010' and a blue box with the word 'SIGNED'.

FOR _____ **Urgent** ☐

DATE _____ TIME _____

Important Message

M _____

OF _____

PHONE _____

CELL _____

FAX _____

- ☐ TELEPHONED
- ☐ CAME TO SEE YOU
- ☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL
- ☐ PLEASE CALL
- ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
- ☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU

Message

A-SCVF1110
T-4010

SIGNED

2. TAKING A MESSAGE

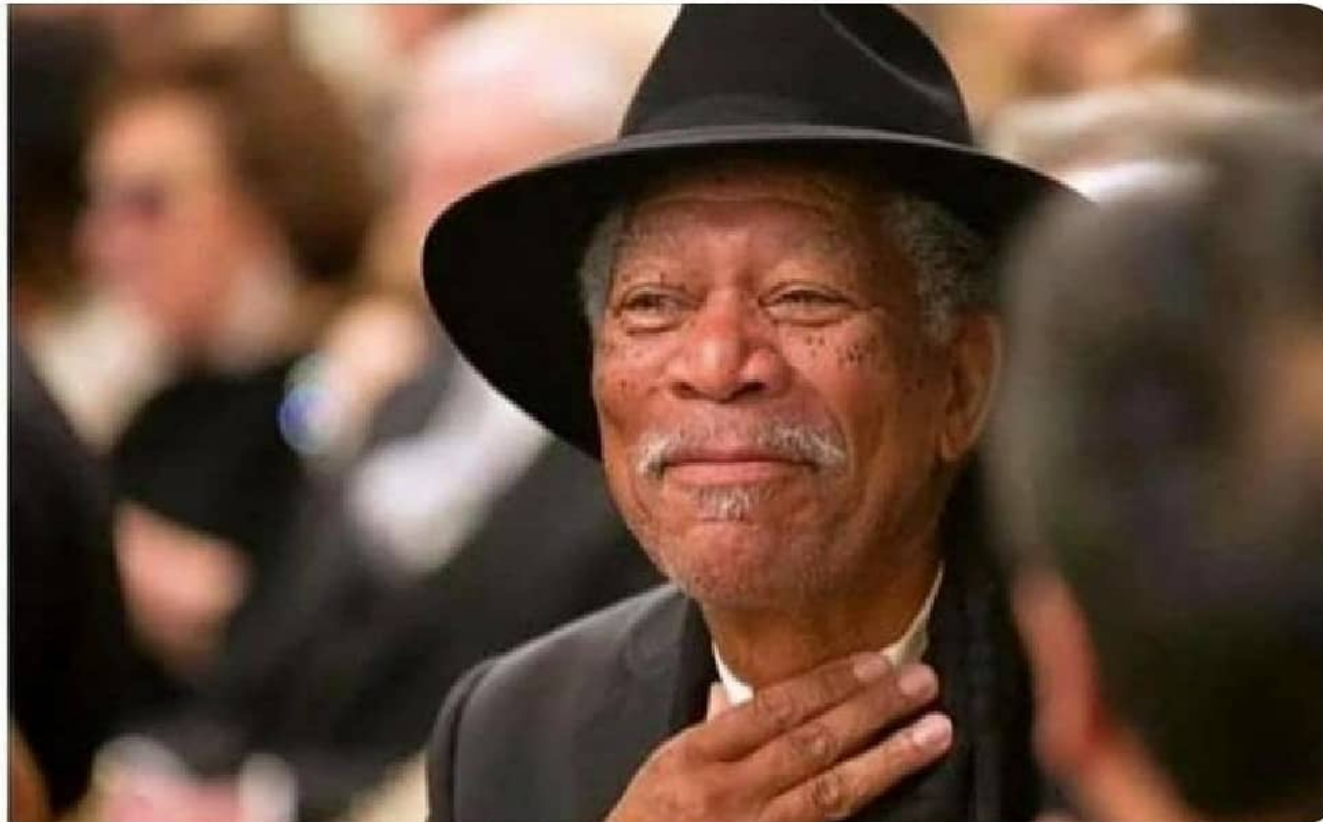


You are a Personal Assistant in a company. You are in charge of taking phone messages for your Boss, who is not in.

TIPS

- Identify you and your company
- Identify the caller.
- Say the reason for your boss's unavailability.
- Offer to take a message.
- Note down the message.
- Say you will pass it on asap.

When a student says "thank you"
at the end of a lesson:



Smile
TOMORROW IS
Friday

